AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Burning of the "Granite" Woollen Mill at Fall River.

Four Hundred Girls and Men Shut In by Flames.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF LIFE.

Forty Operatives Crushed and Burned to Death.

Eighty Seriously and Fatally Injured.

SCENES OF DEATH.

Despairing Girls Fling Themselves from the Upper Windows.

All Escape Cut Off-Bodies Charred Beyond Recognition.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 19, 1874. One of those fearful calamities which shocks and saddens a community beyond the power of expression has visited the industrial city of Fall River to-day. Besides a fire of colossal proportions, involving a heavy loss of valuable property, there is added the terrible record of twenty or more hu-man lives among the sacrifices; many have been maimed and injured beyond recovery, others hopeits consequences is a brief and simple one, but the event has cast a mantle of gloom and sorrow over the community which no brief time will obliterate. It was about seven o'clock this morning when the fire alarm bells indicated that there was a conflagration in the manufacturing section of the city, and, of course, there was more than ordinary excitement among the citizens. It was soon learned that the large Granite Mill, No. 1, was in names, and the wild and painful rumors followed that nearly all of the four hundred operatives employed there were being literally roasted alive. Everywhere there was the wildest terror and excitement, and it seemed as if the whole community was paralyzed with grief and insanity. AT THE BURNING MILL.

It was but a few moments before the wild stories were circulated in the other mill, and almost simultaneously work was suspended and the frengied operatives gathered around the fated factory It was soon enveloped in flames from one end to the other, and its almost entire and speedy destruction was at once a foregone conclusion.

The story, as told by those who were in the room, is to the effect that the fire originated from heat, occasioned by the friction of some machinery which was not properly oiled. It caught in the fourth story, near a large tower, in the centre of the mammoth building. When first seen some of the nelp attempted to check it with pails of water; but the folly of this was early apparent, for in less than three minutes the whole end of the building was burning, and forks of flame and the doors and windows. The door leading out on the tower staircase had been closed, in order to prevent a panic and keep the help back; but it was found the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to subdue the flames. The retreat of the girl operatives being cut off, the shricks from the frightened and half-crazed creatures at the blazing flames were heartrending. They rushed together in a body for the fire escapes; but volumes of smoke poured into the room. where, to their horror, there were no means of escape; and quite a number in the meantime had fainted away, while others jumped from the windows, and were picked up, some with limbs mangled, others bleeding profusely and dying. HOBRIFYING SCENES.

children running through the streets in a halfcrazed manner, many being not more than half cled. Not until after the flames had gained great headway was the alarm sounded. At that time the flames were pouring out of the lower windows The attic or spool room contained from fifty to seventy-five young girls, and the first thing they knew of the presence of the approaching fire was a dense, suffocating volume of smoke. Of this produced a panie, and girls were almost paralyzed with fright. As the flames were leaping up the staircase there was now no possible means of escape, and the crowd of shricking, half-crazed girls fied to the northern section of the building, addled together, and realizing that the flames must soon reach them some began praying, others calling for help. One or two heroic men by means of a rope landed several of them safely on the ground; others jumped from the windows to the ground, preferring death in such a manner rather than by burning. Most of those who threw themselves from the windows were in the sixth upper story, and, of course, were nearly all instantly time. The bodies of some were literally dashed to pieces on the ground, and were only recognizable

A MARVELLOUS LEAP. Only one person out of all who leaped from the windows escaped without being killed or terribly bruised. This was a lad about sixteen years old; and, incredible as it may seem, he jumped from the upper story and landed on his feet and was only somewhat jarred by his terrible leap. Besides those who were killed by jumping from the windows some were burned not yet known, as it is impossible to examine the interior of the ruins at this writing. There were, indeed, numerous scenes of the most harrowing description. Mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters were running hither and thither in wild despair, seeking to learn the fate of their kindred, and the ground around was covered with the dead and unded. Nearly all were children of tender years, and the piteous moans of the maimed that alled the air were truly agonizing.

Miss Smith, a girl who was among the saved, says that her first knowledge of impending danger was from some girls at the other end of the room running toward her shricking and crying, many f them so terror stricken that their limbs became almost useless. Some of them, she says, were praying, others wildly lamenting, and others, who were so paralyzed with fear, stood in mute agony and seemingly almost unconscious of their dannamed Bosworth, who lowered one woman on the end of a rope and then took another in his arms and descended safely with her down the same rope to the ground. A moment later and the flames had burned the upper end of the rope so that it was no longer available. One man, being completely cut off, made his exit to the roof by means of the scuttle, and, with a rope, lowered himself over the root to the ground in safety. When he reached terra firms he stated that a companion who was just behind had fallen back suffocated.

JULIA COFFER'S STORY. A young girl named Julia Coffee states that she was first slarmed by the cry of "Fire!" and at the time heavy columns of smoke burst through the spool room door. The overseer was surrounded my a crowd of little children, and as soon as the rm was given he rushed for the staircase, but was forced back by the incoming flames. He then rushed for the elevator, still surrounded by the

shricking, terrified operatives. A crowd of the attempted to send it down it would not work. A then it failed to respond to the belt. A rush was then made for the window, and a number of men in the room began uncoiling a long rope to let the terrified crowd to the ground. Quite a number had been passed down in safety, when the rope, about twenty-five feat from the ground, was burned in two. The overseer had in the meantime descende the line and reached the ground with but a few injuries. By this time the smoke had become so dense that all who remained were compelled to crowd to the windows for air, many of them plunging head foremost to the ground, and their brains were scattered around for several yards. The impression of the young girl Coffee seems to be that if an attempt had been made to descend the staircase it would have been successful; but when the help saw the overseer fall to attempt the leat they gave up all hope, and sought safety at ows at either end of the building. being in the attic, low windows were on the side. This girl also states that she sat for several minutes on the window sill of the south end, and by her side was an elderly man, who, when he found the rope burned in two, started away and disappeared in the smoke. She then grasped the rope and slid down several feet, after which she lost all consciousness and fell to the ground. WHERE WERE THE MEN?

A man named Harrington states that he saw the fire and rushed into the mill. Passing up the first flight of stairs he tried the door of the room, but found it locked. He then hastened to the ground. At this time the upper story was in a blaze and the help were jumping from the windows.

Johanna Healey corroborates the story and narrates with thrilling effect the terror of the women. She sprung from the window, and her sister, who did the same thing, had her brains dashed out. Isabelia Moorhead, who escaped with a few bruises gives the same account, adding that the overseer reached the ground long before many of the women. Thomas H. O'Brien, of Providence, saw the breaking out of the flames and the help jumping from the window and a crowd of men attempt ing to save cloth. On his order they turned their abors to the saving of life. Before his eyes six women, one boy and four men dropped to the ground and were instantly killed. THE AGONY OF DESPAIR

About one hour after the fire had enveloped the entire story below the attic and had worked its way, preceded by immense volumes of smoke, to the spool room, a young girl was seen to present herself at a window of the fifth story, in the south end, and, throwing up her arms in a pitiful, agonizing way, her lips moving apparently in prayer, fell back in the burning room and disappeared. In other windows the same heartrending scenes were enacted, and the people far beneath, unable o aid the poor, suffering ereatures, looked on in horror. The men and boys were the first to commence jumping from the windows in the fourth and fith stories, but soon after the girls employed n the different rooms began to leap to the ground. Every window was crowded with excited persons all eager to jump out, but upon stepping on the window sill they would hesitate a moment about the distance, and then with a wild shout spring as far as possible out into the air only to tall to the ground frighfully crushed. who had sustained only slight injuries by their fall would be rendered almost helpless by some one jumping upon them. THE CRIES OF LITTLE GIRLS

in some of the rooms for assistance were awful One girl, apparently about nine years of age, was observed to crawl to an unoccupied window in the third story, lay her little hands on the window sill, and then with a weak cry she fell back exhausted. Another girl endeavored to descend on a rope, but as she was noticed three or four others attempted to lower themselves at the same time the rope was broken and the young women fell to the ground. The operatives continued jumping from the burning building, and but lew, if any, were rescued by the firemen, as some difficulty was experienced in getting the ladders above second story. One woman was observed running about among the killed and wounded, exclaiming in pitiful tones, "Oh, where's my Nora?" She had found one of her destres, who had been aimost instantly killed by jumping from the building, and at last accounts had not found the other, who is supposed to have shared a like fate. A boy, evidently tweive years old, jumped from the building and was caught on a mattress, being uninjured. He immediately ran into the street and started off in the direction of the City Hall as fast as possible. All the medical skill at hand was summoned and commenced rendering medical treatment to the wounded. Teams were obtained and the wounded parties conveyed to the tenement houses near by, where they were loss of life is not so extensive as at first reported.

Up to this evening only sixteen bodies have been recovered and recognized, and these are as

follows:-Honora Coffee. Helen J. Hunter. James Turner. Anna J. Smith. Mary Healey. Margaret Murphy. Bridget Murphy. Katie Murphy. Gertrude Gray Maggie Dillon. Victoria Warner. James Smith.

Thomas Cavanaugh. Frederick Porter. The three Murphy girls were sisters and were all the children in the family. There are still quite a number missing, and their bodies are probably in

girls were taken out this evening, but they cannot be recognized. PERSONS DANGEROUSLY INJURED. The following are those who are most danger-ously injured, and many of them will not re-

the ruins. The charred remains of seven little

Mary Rigby. Johanna Healy. Anna E. Haley. Anna Daley. Margaret Sullivan. Mary Sullivan. Anna Toonley. Margaret Toonley Katle Healy. Dela Warner. Hannah O'Brien. Kate Harrington. Juha Mahoney. Isabella Morehead. Mary Bonner. Arabella Keith. Edin T. Keith. Nellie Jones. Hannah Stafford. James Mason.

Thomas Gibson. THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The mill destroyed was one of two owned by the Grantie Corporation, and was one of the largest as well as one of the finest woollen factories in Fall River. It had 36,648 spindles, 850 looms, and gave employment to about 450 hands. The card and finishing rooms are not altogether ruined, but there is nothing left of the spinning and weaving rooms, and the whole loss will be upward of a quarter of a million dollars, on which there is an

3	insurance of \$450,000, divided as follows:-	
	Manufacturers', of Boston	\$80,000
	Arkwright, of Boston	50,000
	Millowners', of Boston	20,000
	State of Providence	3,000
	Fireman's, of Providence	50,000
	Rhode Island, of Providence	40,000
	Manufacturers', of Providence	
	Manufacturers', of Worcester	40,000
	Fall River Mutual	50,000
	Other policies	67,000

DISCUSSING THE RESPONSIBILITY. The question of the responsibility of this horrible calami" is everywhere discussed this avenue.

does not appear that there were any appliances for such an emergency beyond a few pails of water. If there was any apparatus it certainly was not used. There were numerous fire escapes on the sides of the buildings, but none on the ends, where, in this instance, they would ve been useful, and probably assisted the escape of everybody. The signal of danger was sounded all through the mill as early as possible; but a panic ensued, the flames swept on and escape was impossible for many. Even the elevator resused to work at the critical moment, or many might have been rescued by that source. Another drawback was the imperfect working of the fire alarm telegraph; for at first the wrong number of strokes were sounded, and the firemen were confused as to the proper location of the fire, and when they did arrive on the spot the saving of the building was an impossibility. The management of the fire and the capacity of the chief, as well as the efficiency of the department in general, is also freely criticised. It is probable that an investigation into the cause and responsibility of the lamentable catastrophe will be commenced on Monday, and the verdict sately filed away with that rendered by the Min River inquisition last May.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 19, 1874. Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of the Granite works had been running about twenty minutes when the operatives in No. 1, which is the old mill, were startled with a cry of fire and the escape of smoke from the fourth story. In this, next to the upper floor, which was the mule warp spinning department, there were nearly 100 girls at work under a male overseer. On the upper floor, the fifth, about thirty girls were employed spooling and warping cotton. These were the youngest of the operatives. With the alarm the flames seemed to leap up to this attic, coming from the windows below, and, to the terror of all, up the great tower in the centre of the building in which were all the stairs communicating with each story. The fire caught, as stated, in the mule spinning room, in the northwest end of the mill, and, it is stated, from friction in a mule head, at once igniting the oil waste about it, and spreading by means of oil on the floor and about each piece of machinery directly and with great quickness, toward the centre tower, the only source of escape for those in the fourth and fith stories, besides the four fire escapes, two on the sides of each gable end. As it rushed over the flooring it instantly found sustenance in the woodwork, and ence getting into the tower, ran up to and through the single entrance to the fith story, then springing to the roof timbers and filling the two great rooms (450x90 feet) with dense black smoke and flame. While the flames were making such terrible headway, the operatives be came fairly wild.

SAVING THE GIRLS. The overseers at a giance saw that there was no way possible to check the fire, and gave their sole attention to those they had at work. They called to them to save themselves, and pointed out ways of escape. These were principally fire ladders, for the timid creatures dared not run the fire gauntlet of the tower. The overseer of the spooling room, who himself remained till he was nearly suf focated in the smoke, states that the scene in his below stairs, cannot be depicted. Children ran about without any knowledge of what they were doing, crying and begging piteously to be saved, yet wrenching themselves away when taken lorcibly and carried to the tower, while yet there was some chance, or to the iron ladders to the two scuttle windows of the south end, which opened upon the roof balcony at the head of the Twelfth street fire ladders. It was sible to get a great majority to take even this method in order to save their lives. Some wanted clothing and some this or that thing, they knew not what. As the fire frightened them away from their deliberation at the foot of the roof ladders they rushed to the windows at the south gable end, but they were nearly sixty feet from the ground and dared not jump down. Cotton ropes were put out for them to slide down by and some took this means, but in the effort several met with death or injury, for no sooner would a rope be lowered before there was a rush for it from the story below. Too many would take hold of the rope, which would part, and all clinging to it would come down in a bunch. While such scenes were being enacted here similar ones were going

The flames had ascended with the quickness of thought to the entrance of the tower on the fourth floor, thereby cutting off this means of escape; but the operatives had the fire ladders of the urged by the overseers and citizens below to take them. Some did, but others, as if they were mad, rushed upon the balcony and dropped or threw themselves from the guards, hardly looking at one to have been saved had the right course beer pursued, and it was not for want of direction that the girls lost their lives. The superintendent, as soon as the alarm was given, rushed to the upper story, and, with the overseers, did all that was possible to save life, and when the means provided for escape in the construction of the mill were rendered unavailable by the heat, flames and smoke, the people on the ground procured to jump upon, and many did throw themselves from the windows, in almost every case to receive fatal or terrible injuries, for the distance was nearly flity feet. The greatest consternation was felt by the people on the streets, who had assembled in immense numbers, and their cries and acts did not help greatly to compose the mill hands, but the disciplined firemen and policemen, as soon as they arrived in suffitage. The firemen in every way worked to stop the spread of the fire, and especially to keep it out of the south end, whither the operatives had fied. Ladders as long as they had at command were used in this and in the efforts to rescue the giris. Some very brave acts were performed, and it is said that several firemen—the number is given as tour-gave their lives in this humane endeavor.

A BRAVE ACT was that of the superintendent and other officers of the corporation, who went to the upper stories and by word and example told the people how to save themselves, but a braver one is related of a fireman, who was lowered from the roof by brother firemen into the building, and remained so long trying to drive the last ones forth that he had to be let go by those who had hold of his rope. They had held his line as long as they could stay, and, nearly suffocated, were driven down. His only way to escape was by a window at the gable end, but he doubtless had worked so long in the thick smoke for others he could not aid himself.

Morgues and hospitals were speedily improvised; the Mission chapel near by was taken for one of the latter, and as fast as one could be picked from under the windows of the mill, stretchers were ready to carry her to either the chapel or the Central station. At this latter place

TWENTY-PIVE BODIES were cold in death, and other unfortunates had een taken to other stations or to their homes. In a number of instances the bodies were not recognized, partly from the fact that they were so disfigured, begrimed and dirt covere;, and espe cially from the fact that their friends or relatives were looking elsewhere. In the Mission chape were those whose sufferings were intense. The injuries were various, but of course largely to the limbs of the individuals. Every doctor in the city was summoned at the earliest moment, and all exhibited the greatest solicitude for the sufferers. Some remained at the church, others accompanied the ambulances to this or that place, while others worked without cessation at the chapel

known in these parts, and every one is moved to do all that lies in his power.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED ESTIMATED. It is not too high to place the number killed at

So much of suffering has not previously been

forty and the injured at twice that number. under the circumstances, have been expected The fire was under control shortly before half-past

eight o'clock. Then the entire roof had not fallen in, nor had the walls crumbled much below the eaves of the north side. The fire, as alluded was kept almost wholly out of that part of the building south of the tower, and so a portion of the fourth and fifth floors was left. North of the tower the destruction was greater. The roof in that section fell in and took with it the tops of the gable end wall, and carrying away a portion of the flith floor with it, crumbled some of the side walls and crashed through to the third story, thus leaving sound the carding and the two wear

THE GRANITE MILLS have been for some time running on full time, and turn out 5,000 pieces of print cloth per week, and it is supposed that a considerable amount of stock is ruined, either by fire or water and smoke. A large amount of machinery is also rendered use-less, principally, however, that in the two upper stories. The most expensive is still good and the engines and bollers are uninjured. The insurance, it is therefore expected, will cover all the loss to property. When the fire was seen and understood by the manager of the Merchants' Mill orders were issued to suspend work, and the hands thus released were marshalled by the overseers and went to do what good they could to the unfortunate girls in the Granite Mills, and their services

were appreciated. It is reported that the walls of mill No. 1 will have to come down, as the heat was so great that the granite, of which the building was constructed, had cracked and become soft.

PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES. The following are the dead and wounded as far

as ascertained :-KILLED. Thomas Keaveney. Catherine Connell. Annie Smith. James Smith, child, limbs burned to a crisp Kate Murphy. Margaret Murphy. Ephraim Keith. Robert Smith. James McDonald Mary Healy, brains dashed out. Julia Murphy.

Maggie Dillon. Catherine Healy and two sisters. Michael Devine. WOUNDED.

egs and head.

Julia Coffee, badly hurt. Joseph Ramsbottom, ankle aprained. Nannah Twombly, fatally wounded. Maggie Twombly, her sister, badly hurt about

Kate Smith, cut in the head, hip and back.

Isabella Moorehead,, arm and side badly hurt. Hannah O'Brien, spine hurt; Jumped from third story window. She came down the rope to the third story window with two other girls and then dropped to the ground.

Albert Nichols, nearly suffocated. A young lad named Porter is fatally injured. His sister is also injured, but will recover.

FRIGHTFUL FACTORY ACCIDENT IN NEW-

Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday ohn Campbell, a boy of fourteen, a son of the night watchman of the place, met a horrible death in Clarke's thread factory. It appears that, while cleaning and oiling a machine known as a "spinning mule," his head became entangled the machinery, and, with the neck, was crushed so that he died instantly. The remains presented a most horrilying spectacle, and were removed to the residence of the poor lad's parents, in Harrison, across the river. The factory authorities state that it is against the rules of the place to clean machinery while in motion. Whether anybody is blamable or not, the County Physician has decided not to bother with an inquest.

DESTRUCTIVE PIRE IN TRENTON, N. J. Seven Poor Families Rendered Home-

less.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire was liscovered issuing from the residence of Joseph Consoly, situate in Clinton street, Chambersburg, on the borders of the lay of Trenton, N. J. The fiames soon assumed gigantic proportions, and names soon assumed grantic proportions, and notwithstanding the prompt arrival of the Fire Department on the scene, who used every effort to check the progress of the devouring element, seven frame houses were laid in ruins, and an equal number of poor families rendered nomeless. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, which is partially covered by an insurance of \$800 on each of the houses in the Mercer County Mutual Insurance Company. The fire, it is said, originated by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the hands of Joseph Consoly, who was in a state of intoxication from Jersey fire-water at the time.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Championship Arena. The rain of the past four or five days has materially interfered with the progress of the profes sional championship contests, and, as the time is drawing near for the close of the season, all such delays will lessen the chance of completing the requisite number of matches constituting the full series of games to be played. This far 165 games

have been played, as follows :-

Games. 3 43 May 43 September 19
June 45
July 35 Total 165
The full record of these games, showing which clubs played them and how many each have won and lost to date, is as follows:—

10 17 13 26 20 23 28 28 165 Total lost A summary of the above record shows the relative position each club occupies and the number of games each has to play:—
Clubs. Games Won. Lost. Yet to Play. | Chubs. | Games | Gam

a fifth.

Unquestionably the Boston nine have shown themselves to be superior over all their competitors, not only in the record of total games won—by which the pennant is to be awarded—but also taking the character of the contests in which they have been most successful. This coming week, if the weather is favorable, will be a busy one in the professional arena.

NARRAGANSETT PARK RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19, 1874. The races at Narragansett Park are postponed to next Monday and Tuesday.

LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 19, 1874. The fall meeting of the Kentucky Association closed to-day. There was a large attendance. Quite a heavy rain fell during the morning and most of the time during the races, which made the

PROBABLE MURDER.

The Proprietor of a Chatham Street Concert Saloon Fatally Stabbed by a sailor-Ante-Mortem Statement of the Wounded Man.

On Friday night a drunken party of seamen and others created a disturbance in the drinking and dance hall No. 192 Chatham square, kept by one Charles Maronde. While endeavoring to eject them Maronde was stabbed in the abdomen, and his death being yesterday imminent Dr. Early of the Park Hospital notified Coroner Kessier who took his dying statement as follows. He

It was about half-past twelve o'clock this morning when a runner of a boarding house with two sailors we standang at the bar in my place; they had been drin my to excess, and now and then one of the party wou leave the bar and go to one of the tables to see one of it riends who was sitting there singing; then they wou take men up to thasbar who generally had to treat them they also took a man named "Anton," who arrivedjonly lew days ago from a fishing trip to the bar, and made it reat them: he charged "Anton" and his party with it posing on him, and whispered into my cars. "Charley is a bad crowd—they are doing that to everyhody. When a young man, a stranger, came in, whose fit mame is Jody, they seized him by the cont and told him they are doing that to everyhody. When a young man, a stranger, came in, whose fit mame is Jody, they seized him by the cont and told him are trued to treat and withdrew. The drinks had be retused to treat and withdrew. The drinks had be retused to treat and withdrew. The place in ange but issurued in half an hour, when they met two other issurued in half an hour, when they met two other testing and the summer." Charley caught hold of the boatman be the "runners" Charley caught hold of the boatman be the coat collar and tore it. What his reason was I don know. The man demanded payment for the damage chiscost. Hard words followed. The boatman setzed Chaley's umbrells for the damage done to his coat. Anto reconciled them and made the boatman give up the un brells; then Charley turned noon Anton, and tearin that a general row would ensue I took the latter unde my protection and put him beside me behind the bar that one of the seamen came to me as he wanted to say something; I ordered him away in friendly manner; he then ran up to and stabled monen in the abdomen, he ran out on the sidewalk, dow the street and made his escape; an officer then came; and, my wound feeling paintil, i was taken to the Six precinct station house, bleeding freely, and thence her know the man who cut me, but no It was about half-past twelve o'clock this morning

France states house, but not his name.

The jury summoned, as usual in such cases, to hear the statement, rendered a verdict against the unknown man. His description the police have received very fully from the dying man.

Charles E. Lauke, a sailor, who was present at the time of the row, was arrested while leaving the place in great haste. Later in the day he was taken before the wounded man, who identified him as the person who stabbed him.

When brought to the Tombs and asked what he had to say to the charge against him he answered through his counsel that he was present at the fight, and seeing that things were getting desperate he ran out of the saioon and was arrested at the head of the stairs by an officer. He had no knife and could not have stabbed the proprietor even if he so desired.

THE FLUSHING MURDER.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest .-Vincenzo Inamorato Held.

The inquest in the case of Roco Frederico, the nurdered Italian, reconvened at the Town Hall last evening at seven o'clock. Officer Schmidt. on the night of the murder, was sworn, and testified to entering the boarding house with the crowd; while there his attention was called to a man creeping in at the back door: cleared the crowd out and asked the foreman if there had been any difficulty between the deceased and any of the workmen; the foreman told him of the dispute between deceased and prisoner; officer and the foreman proceeded to Inamorato's room, where the prisoner was found with a pair of overalls in his hand, and appearing about to put them on; arrested the accused and locked him up. At this stage the officer was sent for a witness who had made the assertion that he saw the deceased fall.

The foreman of the gang testified in regard to the interview between Officer Schmidt, himself and prisoner at the time of the arrest; that accused was perfectly willing to submit to an examination; no blood stains were tound on his hands.

Justice Lever testified to seeing the foreman pick up the file near the body; examined the file, but found it perfectly dry.

District Attorney Downing stated that the file had been subhered to a microscopic examination.

had been subjected to a microscopic examination and globules of human blood found upon it. Vincenzo Inamorato, the prisoner, sworn:—Am and globules of human blood found upon it.

Vincenzo Inamorato, the prisoner, sworn:—Am
fifty-two years of age; have been six or seven
months in the country; knew deceased in Italy;
related the dispute, at noon, on Thursday, in regard to the knile; told Frederico if the knile was
his he should have told me before; Frederico told
me he would ilx me at night; went home an hour
earlier than the rest of the men; saw Frederico
pass twice in the hall while cooking
my supper; while lighting a piece of
paper was struck on the head with
a stone; it was dark and I could not see who threw
it; the stone came through the door; I went up
stairs and bandaged my head; went out of the
rear door and in at the front; did not have a
struggle, as stated by the boys examined the other
night; was mad when I went out; did not know
of the murder until I was arrested; had no knile
after Frederico threw it away; had no file; did
not strike deceased on the night of the murder;
told my companions if I had the blade of the
knile under my bed I would have hurt Rocco;
afterwards denied the statement.

The invr retired at a late hour, and after about

tterwards denied the statement.
The jury retired at a late hour, and after about

THE JERSEY POLICE OUTRAGE.

Bagley at the Point of Death-His Dying Deposition-Three Police Officers Arrested and Committed Without Bail. The unfortunate young man Bagley who was thot during a meles with policemen in Jersey City last night a week ago, is on the point of death. Dr. Watson, the attendant physician, notified Chief of Police Champney, who called upon Justice Keese, and both officials proceeded to the City Hos-

Keese, and both officials proceeded to the City Hospital. Bagiey could scarcely speak, and it was with great difficulty the following statement was elicited. It is given as he delivered it, without any grammatical or other correction:—

I live on the Bergea Point plank road, at the same house where Kelly lived; kelly that was arrested was coming toward the Junction with a brick in his hand; he was under the influence of liquor; I took the brick away from him and had a tassle with him; Martin Kelly, the police officer, was with me; me and Martin was going toward the railroad bridge; Officer Duncan arrested me; Martin Kelly and I was good friends that night; I ran away from Duncan because I wasn't going to be pulled in for such an offence as that trying to tetch a drunken man home; I was sober; I do not know what young Kelly wanted to do with the brick; when the officer took hold of me he said, I will take you manyhow; I didn't pull away from him rient away; I stood there and talked to him; Martin Kelly and Duncan didn't have any words that I know of; I ran away up Bramball avenue; I was knocked senseless as soon as I was hit; when I took the brick away from young Kelly he aweld like a bull, and Officer Duncan came up and arrested me; I don't know who shot me; I thought It was the one who took me to the station house, for he was the first one onto me after I fell; I heard four shots fired.

When the Chief of Police returned to headquarters he had warrants issued against Officers Dun-

when the Chief of Police returned to headquar-ters he had warrants issued against officers Dun-can, Lott and Kelly, and they were arrested and committed without ball. The officer indicated by Bagley in his statement as the one who shot him is Lott. Officer Martin Kelly was very anxious to make a statement, but he was dissuaded by his fellow prisoners.

A MILLIONNAIRE'S WILL

The will of the late Charles G. Sisson, the great railroad magnate of New Jersey, was admitted to probate in Jersey City yesterday. He takes the precaution to direct that his executors-Lansing abriskie. Augustus A. Hardenberg and John Ha Browning—shall defray the funeral expenses and see that his body be interred in the family vanis see that his body be interred in the family vauls at Tenady. He directs the executors to hold in trust \$1,000,000, to be divided equally between each of his four chidren, Elias H. Sisson, Eva B., wire of John Hull Browning, Charles G. Sisson and Elizabeth B. Sisson. To his sister Esther Lewis and her husband he bequeaths the sum of \$250 annually, and to his brother Glibert, his sister Lucy A. Bliven and his brother Glibert, his sister Lucy A. Bliven and his hiece Lucy A. Jones, a similar sum annually. His daughters, Eva and Elizabeth, are to occupy his late residence in Jersey City as long as they choose. Each of the executors is allowed \$500 besides travelling expenses. The will is dated February 12, 1874, and the witnesses are Augustus Zabriskie and Thomas P. Gibson.

PREAK OF AN INSANE MAN.

Early yesterday morning a man totally devoid of all clothing save a tattered pair of pantaloons wa found at the corner of Sixteenth street and Irving place by Officer McKenna, of the Eighteenth Precinct, kneeling in front of a lamp praying with all his might. The policeman suggested that he discontinue devotion, but the man, who was hopecontinue devotion, but the man, who was hopelessly insane, kept on praying at the top of his voice. Efforts to remove him to the station house met with stout and vigorous resistance, as the unfortunate man seemed to make up in brute strength what he lacked in reason. An ambulance was finally summoned, and the unfortunate and pitiable man was conveyed to Believue Hospital, where his ferecity became so unmanageable that it was found necessary to put him in a straight jacket. Later in the day a friend of the insane man came to the hospital and stated that his hame was Frederick Umincini, an Italian by birth, and that he resided at No. 16 Third avenue.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Spirited Contest for the Remington Diamond Badge.

The Irish Riflemen on the Ground-Prospects of the International Match-The Score.

Propitious weather and good scoring characterzed the fifth contest for the Remington diamond; badge at the grounds of the National Rifle Association yesterday. Indeed, the elements have not been more favorable for rifle shooting at any previous match at Creedmoor this season, and the resuit was most gratifying in every respect. Additional interest was lent to the occasion by the presence of several of the members of the famous Irish team who are to contest for the championship on the 26th inst. Having been elected honorary members of the National Association, they were accorded the privilege of participating in the match. But their scores, as given below, should not be as a criterion of their well known skill as marksmen, since they used weapons to which they were, of course, entirely unaccustomed, and which, by the way, had never been used before. Only breech loaders were allowed, the rifles being furnished for the occasion by the Amsteur Rifle Club. THE IRISH TEAM,

therefore, labored under serious disadvantages; but since their object in taking part in the contest was more for amusement, coupled with a feeling of curiosity to try the American rifle, the resuit of their efforts was regarded as rather succes ful. They all expressed themselves highly delighted with the range, and considered it among the best they had ever seen.

The four Irish riflemen who took part in the struggle yesterday were Messrs. Doyle, Milner Wilson and Captain Walker. The secretary of their association, Mr. Poster, and Mr. Waterhouse, another of the members, also participated. It was not to be expected that they could do much with the NEW WEAPONS.

but their style of shooting and steadiness when in position elicited general admiration. It was noticeable that they took position with great promptitude and occupied but little time in sending the pullets to their destination.

THE REMINSTON BADGE. This handsome trophy is the gift of Mr. Remington, and must be won three times before it becomes the property of any of the members. It has already been contested for five times, but nobody has yet succeeded in winning it twice. It was carried off on the last occasion by Mr. A. V. Canneld. Jr., of the Twenty-second regiment, by score of 73, out of a possible score of 84. Yesterday, however, it was wrested from him by Mr. L. L. Hepbourn, who made the magnificent of 78, while Mr. Canfield himself exceeded his previous score. Under all the circumstances, several of the members of the Amateur Rifle Club had much reason to be proud of shooting yesterday. It was a vast improved ment on preceding exhibitions, and, what with hard practice next week, they will certainly make at least a good show on the day of the international match. Four of the American eight, however, were absent, as there was a probability of the match not coming off.

THE TERMS required that the rifle used should be any breechoader not more than ten pounds weight, distances 500, 800 and 1,000 yards, seven shots at each listance, with the privilege of two sighting shots. The twenty highest scores at 500 alone to compete at 800 yards, and theytwelve highest at that distance to compete at 1,000 yards.

The party left Hunter's Point by the ten e'clock train, arriving on the ground shortly before

train, arriving on the ground shortly before eleven, when preparations were at once made for the commencement of the march.

The recent rain gave quite a refreshing appearance to the surrounding scenery. There were, in all, twenty-one entries at 500 yards. There was some excellent shooting at this distance, Mr. Trageser carrying off the honors by a complete score of 28. He was subsequently unfortunate in the shooting at 800 yards, having made a buil's eye at the wrong target. Messrs, Canfield and Collins made 27 each, Messrs. Hepbarn, Waterhouse, Waish and yonlin scored 26 each, while Mr. Doyle, of the Irish team, was credited with 25. The other scores were very fair. All were admitted to compete at 800 yards except Mr. Skiddy, who scored but 15. After lunch the match was resumed, the shooting are eight of the competitors who

between seven or eight of the competitors, who were reckoned among the probable winners, proveing quite an interesting contest, ensued. Mr. Hepburn and Licutenaut Colonel Gildersleeve made Conlin, Canfield and Lieutenant Pulton made each 28, and Mr. Waish 25. These were the best scores made at 800 yards. Mr. Millner, after his fifth shot, retired.

and Mr. Waish 25. These were the best scores made at 800 yards. Mr. Miliner, after his fifth shot, retired.

At ONE THOUSAND YARDS.

Only twelve of the best shots at 800 yards were allowed to enter the contest at 1,000 yards. Out of a possible 25, the highest scores made were 25 each by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Waish. Lieutenant Colone (Gldersleeve made 24, Mr. Canfied 22 and Mr. Collins 21. All the others were below 20. Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Waterhouse were the only members of the Irish Riffe Association that participated during this part of the contest. Alshough there was some rather wild shooting occasionally, the average was very fair. Mr. Hepburn, as will be seen, made the fine total of 18, the highest score yet obtained in any contest for the Diamond Badge. The next in order of merit was Mr. D. Walsh and, Mr. Canfield, Jr., third. The first six of the competitors mentioned below made altogether remarkably good scores. The match was thoroughly enjoyed by those who witnessed it. Mr. Hepburn was finally declared the winner of the badge and Mr. Walsh the winner of the Whitworth gun, the second prize, which is held on the same condition as the first. At the conclusion of the match Lieutenant Colonel Glidersleeve presented the badge to Mr. Hepburn in an appropriate, speech and took occasion to congratulate the members of the Irish team who had participated on the skill they had displayed, taking into account the disadvantages under which they had labored. He hoped, however, that they would be only second in the forthooming international match. Mr. Hepburn briedy returned thanks and the party adjourned. The following is

	the party adjourned.	THE SCORE.
1	Name.	Range. Yards. Score- Totals
뢽	L. L. Hepburn	500 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	D. Walsh	(1000 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 -25) (500 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 -26) (800 4 4 3 4 4 3 8-25)
	D. Wallis	(1000 4 4 3 3 4 3 4-25)
3	A. V. Canfield, Jr	800 4 5 5 4 4 4 26 {7
	Lt Col Gildersleeve.	800 3 4 4 4 5 4-26 7 1000 3 4 4 4 2 5 3-24 7
	J. P. B. Collins	800 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 26 }7
200	Lieutenant Pulton	(1090) 0 4 5 4 3 4 3 -21 5 (500 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 -24 6 5 (800 4 5 5 5 4 4 2 6 6 6 1000 3 0 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 2 6 6 6 1000 0 2 3 0 8 5 2 -15 6 1000 0 2 3 0 8 5 2 -15 6 5 5 0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
)	J. S. Conlin	500
	E. H. Sanford	800 3 4 4 2 4 3 3-23 6 1000 0 2 4 2 3 3 0-14
	J. Trageser	(1000 0 0 0 4 3 3 3-13)
	L Geiger	\$00
	Dr. Hamilton, Irish Rifle Association	500 3 4 4 4 3 4 3—25 800 3 2 4 0 3 3 4—19 1000 3 0 0 4 4 3 0—14
	William Waterhouse, Irish Ride Associa-	500 4 3 4 3 4 4 4-26 500 5 3 4 4 3 4 3-34 1000 0 0 0 3 0 4 0-7
	J. Doyle, Irish Rifle	500 3 4 4 1 3 3-25 4
8	A. Altord	500 3 5 2 3 4 3 4—22 4 4 800 3 6 6 6 3 3 3—20 4
,	H. H. Poster, Irish Rifle Association	800 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 5 2 3 5 3 5 2 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5
i	Cantain Walker, Irigh	500 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
8	Rifle Association James Wilson, Irish Rifle Association	500 3 3 4 4 5 3 3-23 (5
	G. O. Goessling	500 3 3 8 4 2 0 3-18 3 800 2 5 2 4 0 0 4-15 3
ò	J. K. Millner, Irish	500 4 3 4 3 5 0 3-19 3 800 4 0 3 4 0 retd11 3
r	Rifle Association	800 4 0 3 4 0 retd.—11 3
8	W. W. Saiddy	
1		ce of the two teams will con

ner regains practice of the two teams will conmence on Tuesday and be continued the followin Thursday, while the members of the Nations Guard will continue their rifle practice on Monda and Wednesday. The Irish team will visit Fleetwood Park to-morrow.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The sub-committee of the Common Council appointed to submit a report of arrangements for the entertainment of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and his friends met yesterday at the office of Alderman Van Schaick, in Broad street. The sub-committee adjourned without coming to any positive de cision, and agreed to meet again at the City Hall on Monday next, at one P. M.